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In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia

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Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Robinson ...... *Editors and Publishers*

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EDITORIAL OPINION

THEY'RE BETTING ON PEOPLE FORGETTING

Politics is a sort of game. Often a candidate will take a bold stand on the theory that the voters have forgotten what is in the record. An example was revealed in an interesting article by Lowell Mellet which appeared last week in the Washington Evening Star. He wrote:

"The situation in east Asia being less than satisfactory, our young Vice President has indicated the line to be followed in the congressional election campaign, now underway. The blame for everything that has gone wrong and for everything that may yet go wrong is to be laid at the door of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State. Mr. Nixon speaking for the administration made this clear in a carefully prepared speech Saturday evening in Milwaukee.

"The situation in Europe is likewise less than satisfactory. So we may expect to hear throughout tihs campaign the familiar cry of Yalta. The blame for Europe's plight will be laid at the grave of former President Roosevelt. This being a certainty, it may be of interest to recall the views expressed by Republican leaders at the time of the signing of the Yalta agreement. I quote from a column written at that time:

"'In the United States Senate the Republican leader, Senator White, of Maine, rose to say: 'I feel a great work has been done.' And Vandenberg, of Michigan, the party's leader in matters of foreign policy, said, 'It is far the best that has issued from any major conference.'

"'In New York City an extraordinary thing occurred. Republicans had gathered to pay homage to Abraham Lincoln and listen to former Governor Bricker rehash some of the speeches he had made during his campaign for the vice presidency. Herbert Hoover, one-time Republican President of the United States was called to his feet. He told the audience of the agreement reached at Yalta by President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill.

"'I believe,' he said, 'it comprises a strong foundation on which to rebuild the world.' And he added, 'It is fitting that it should have been issued to the world on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.'

"According to the papers there was applause 'from every section of the audience'—an audience that included former Republican Vice President Charles G. Dawes; the widows of three Republican Presidents, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; and the widow of a recent Republican candidate for President, Mrs. Wendell Willkie."

—In the light of the above, it would seem out of order for the GOP to try to blame their plight on Yalta.

Nebraska is the only state in the Union with a unicameral or one-house legislature.

BRITAIN'S JULY FOURTH

(Washington Post)

Today is the first day in nearly 15 years that there is no rationing in Great Britain. Meat and bacon go on the free list to mark the end of an era in which the British people showed a magnificant sense of responsibility in sharing and conserving essential foodstuffs. It is a tribute to their stability and patriotism that rationing was carried out in fair and orderly fashion, with a minimum of complaint and partisan bickering. During the war, which lasted almost six years for the British people, there was stringent rationing, for two thirds of the food supply came from abroad. Now at last the British housewife can burn her ration book with the knowledge that the country has made a recovery from the economic ravages of the exhausting war.

While rationing was in force it was a nuisance and a burden, but it taught the people a valuable lesson. It showed that with proper care and distribution there could be more emphasis on health. The food provided may have been dull, but it was carefully chosen and the people had a balanced diet. The national death rate from normal causes declined during the whole war period. Rickets became almost nonexistent, the tuberculosis rate dropped sharply and signs of tooth decay declined. The incidence of tuberculosis now is half what it was in 1938. London school children average 3/8 of an inch taller than before the war and 1 3/4 pounds heavier'

Britain may well celebrate its own independence day. It should benefit permanently from the lessons in nutrition that its hours of peril taught.

Never Something for Nothing

(Wall Street Journal)

A new look at Federal aid grants to state and local governments was suggested the other day by Mr. Marion Folsom, Under-secretary of the Treasury, but it's not hard to guess that everyone concerned will take a long look before anything is done to cure the habit.

Mr. Folsom's suggestion is right in line with the work of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, appointed by Mr. Eisenhower to study the different areas of power, taxation and responsibility in an effort to ease some of the burdens of the Federal Government. The Treasury official pointed out that Federal grant-in-aid for education, highways, public health and care of the needy amounted last year to about $3 billion. Some years back only $200 million went to such ends, and though the present expenditure is almost insignificant compared to the total annual Federal budget, its growth is indicative of the trend toward dependence on Washington for the doing of things which may be more properly the responsibility of state and local communities.

The growth came about because once the Federal purse was opened for these purposes, the states and cities and smaller communities scrambled to get their share. And the scrambling was encouraged by the Federal bureaucrats because it meant more Federal jobs; also it was demanded by the Congressmen under pressure of their constituents. If the citizens at Grand Fork receive Federal air for roads and education, the citizens at Dollar Gap want the same sort of treatment and a Congressman who doesn't help to get it is likely to find himself in trouble come election time.

The merry-go-round thus went faster and faster and everybody climbed aboard for the "free" ride. What many overlooked was that they still paid the fares, for every dollar that went back to the states and cities and towns and villages came originally from the people in taxes. The Federal government can give nothing to people it does not first take from people, and a great deal sticks to Federal agencies when the tax moheys change hands for it takes a great deal to operate them.

Mr. Folsom, it is only fair to note, was not arguing against all these services. What he was arguing for was a determination of which are absolutely necessary and what levels of government can best provide them. Implicit in his argument is the belief that the Federal Government is not always the best. A better argument, we think, can be made for the view that such provisions should not be the responsibility of the Federal Government any more than it should be the responsibility of Washington to police all the streets of all the towns.

State and local governments would be foolish to abdicate such police powers, but in abdicating responsibility in other fields to the Federal Government they have also lost some powers and control, for Washington always attaches strings.

It would be best for everyone concerned if the system could be changed. But we daresay that the responsibility will never be shifted until the states and loval governments realize that Federal grants aren't something for nothing but are costly in more than money.

JAPAN MUST TRADE

(New YORK TIMES)

Even though the President got a great deal less in the one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act that he had originally asked for, he at least now has authority to undertake the pressing trade negotiation with Japan.

Although the United States has not had an agreement with Japan under the reciprocal trade policy of the past twenty years, the necessity of bringing Japan fully into the circle of trading nations of the free world is becoming increasingly urgent. With an adverse trade balance for 1953 of over a billion dollars, Japan must export to live. The markets of the Soviet bloc, Communist China in particular, are almost irresistibly inviting. We may not be successful in ultimately preventing Japanese trade from turning in that direction; but we can be certain that it will do so if we do not take concrete steps to open up to Japan to a greater degree the trading areas of the United States and the countries with which we are associated.

This is not exactly an easy problem. There is great fear in this country, Canada and Western Europe of a flood of cheap Japanese imports. But more realistic trade relations are necessary. Japan's deficit with us in 1952 was over a half-billion dollars. It may surprise many Americans to know that in that year Japan was our largest foreign customer for cotton, rice, barley and soybeans and second most important purchaser of wheat.

The trade negotiations looking toward enlargement of Japan's commercial opportunities outside the Soviet bloc would not be limited to the United States. The hope would be to spread market opportunities for Japan around the world, as Representative Kean of New Jersey recently pointed out. The only practicable way of accomplishing this end would be through multilateral negotiations, under which other countries would possibly be willing to open their doors to more Japanese trade in return for greater opportunities for them in the United States and elsewhere. Extension even for one year of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will make this sort of negotiation possible.

Declaration of Fine Words

(Washington Post)

In the felicitous phrases of the United States - British declaration the fine hand of Winston Churchill is clearly discernible. Nobody is more capable than he of reaffirming the basic comradeship which exisits between the English - speaking peoples. The parties to the week-end conference share that comradeship, and there is no reason to doubt that the predominant note of the conversations was cordial, if only because of the mellowing presence of the 79-year-old Prime Minister. Nevertheless it would be self-delusion to pretend that the difficulties that have arisen in number in our relations with the British have been dissolved. What happened during the long week-end was that some of these difficulties were freshly aired while both parties were exposing their anxieties over a wide range of world problems.

However, there are one or two gleams of hope that the men who concocted this declaration had some idea of what can be accomplished together in constructive achievement. Take the line about the use of the "prodigious" nuclear forces for the enrichment of mankind. Men of goodwill everywhere are sick at heart when they ponder what can be done and what is not being done in the underdevoleped areas in the world with our surplus resources. It was likewise refreshing to see some recognition of the revolutionary times in those same areas which make the denial of sovereignty to depedent peoples more and more impossible to maintain. The reference to international trade is the first hint of the big gulf separating America and Britain. The British undoubtedly want an easement of the restrictions on trade with the Soviet bloc; but there is no encouragement for them in this declaration, which merely pledges in a vague sentence the "fuller and freer exchange of goods and services" among the non-Communist nations.

The achievement of agreem[ent] the idea of joint talks on the S[outh] eastern Asian pact which is [...] where mentioned among the [...] suts of the conference was [...] a repitition of a previous de[...] tion. No time was set for the [...] no mention was made of the [...] tries which would be invited [...] here. There was also an elo[...] silence on the whole question [...] nonaggression pacts with the C[om]munist world.

One subject that was discussed [...] length was not mentioned in [...] declaration: Germany. Both B[ritain] and America are justifiably ex[...] ed over the restiveness in We[st] Germany about th clouded pr[...] of French ratification of the [...] treaties. Did they agree to do [...] thing in behalf of Germany? W[hat] is needed is action without d[...] to restore sovereignty to Ger[many] if it becomes clearly evident [...] Premier Mendes-France's pro[...] compromise is unacceptable to [...] other signatories. Also, the Ger[...] should be invited to join NATO [...] this respect France holds a [...] but France ought to be told [...] German admission to NATO [...] be intolerable with leading st[...] If there is agreement to do [...] something tangible might have [...] gained from the Anglo-Am[erican] conversations, in addition to [...] demonstration of a basic com[...] ship.

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From where I sit ... *by* Joe Marsh

What's New with Cows?

Catching up on my reading, I noticed three news items you might like to know about.

First, a farmer whose milk had a trace of garlic flavor is feeding his cows chlorophyll to sweeten their breaths.

Next, a college agricultural station has trained a herd to get milked when they are called by number. Seems 75 out of 80 cows learned their numbers in a few days. Guess the "dumb" five couldn't count that high. Final item — cows are getting "nose-printed" for identification.

From where I sit, I hope there is as much progress being made with humans ... especially in regard to tolerance. Whether it's a choice of a political party, a basketball team, or a favorite beverage, let's learn to live and let live more. You may ask for a soft drink after a hard day's work—I'll choose a refreshing glass of beer. But let's not try to "cow" the other fellow into our way of thinking!

Joe Marsh

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	FORD	CAR "C"	CAR "P"
V-8 engine	YES	NO	NO
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Hull-tight body	YES	NO	NO
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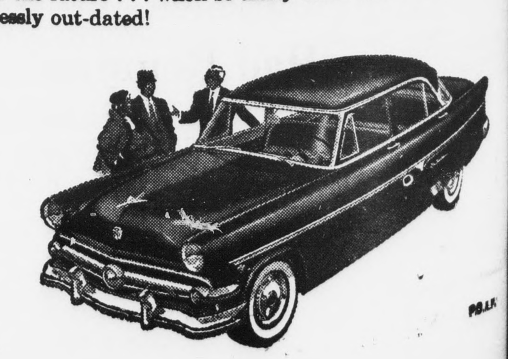

Father Darkleaf

(Continued from Page One)

[...]burg lines imperative, but Lee's vet[e]rans were not without hope as they [m]oved west on the night of April [...]. Once again they were in the [o]pen. They might reach Danville [...] join Johnston's forces in North Carolina, and crush Sherman before [t]urning on Grant. At Amelia Court House, designated as a rendezvous [f]or Lee's scattered units, hope turn[ed] to doubt when it was learned [th]at supplies needed to continue the [r]etreat had been sent to Richmond. [A] day was lost in foraging. Many of the strongest hearts, their morale undermined by the cries of anguish from suffereing families, quietly slipped away homeward. The war was over and they knew it.

Grant lost no time. One Federal column was on the heels of the hurrying Confederates; another swung to the south to cut off Lee's line of retreat at Jetersville, 7 miles west of Amelia. Lee, his route to the railroad junction at Burkeville intercepted, turned to the right toward Farmville. Six thousand Southerners never reached that haven for they were taken prisoner, April 6, [at] Sayler's Creek. Driven from Farmville by the never-resting pursuers, the remnant of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, racked with hunger and depleted by ever-increasing desertions, staggered grimly through the red mud for Appomattox Station on the Southside Railroad, where supplies from Lynchburg awaited them.

"On the evening of April 8, the haggard Confederates, bivouacked for the night just east of the village of Appomattox Court House, saw their doom reflected in the skies—to the west the flash of artillery and to the south the flicker of enemy campfires. Again, they were cut off.

"In a last council of war, Lee and his generals decided that a break-through would be attempted if the enemy in their front were cavalry. Should the morning attack disclose strong forces of infantry blocking the Lynchburg Road, then all plans probably would fail; but that was for the morrow.

The Surrender

"At daybreak on Palm Sunday April 9, 1865, the Confederate attack across the fields at the western edge of the village of Appomattox Court House brushed Federal cavalry units aside only to disclose strong units of blue coated infantrymen. The Federal turning column, by forced marches, had won the race to Appomattox Station and had pushed east to support the cavalry. By 10 o'clock in the morning, the Federals had advanced to the outskirts of the village.

"With his army facing capture or annihilation, General Lee made his last decision on the field of battle for the Army of Northern Virginia. While an informal truce was maintained at the front, Lee requested an interview to arrange for the surrender of his army. After some delay, Grant was found on the road and directed to the village. Meanwhile Lee's aide, Col. Charles Marshall, had found a house suitable for the meeting and with his commander and Grant's representative, Colonel Babcock, awaited there the Federal General.

"About one-thirty in the afternoon, a bearded man with mud-spattered uniform rode up to a group of Federal officers on the outskirts of Appomattox Court House and inquired if Lee were in the vicinity.

"'In that brick house,' he was told, his informant pointing to a comfortable dwelling shaded by locust trees. And Grant, his field uniform of a private soldier bearing the identifying shoulder straps of a lieutenant-general, climbed the wide steps to the McLean House. Two years earlier, Wilmer McLean had left Manassas to escape the war now the war was to near its end in the parlor of his home at Appomattox.

"Lee rose to meet the man whose armies he had fended off since the 5th of May the year before in the wilderness of Northern Virginia. The two commanders sat in McLean's parlor, talking of the Mexican War and old army days. It was Lee who turned the conversation to business. Terms were in every way generous. Officers could keep their sidearms and horses, and men who owned horses or mules might retain them, said Grant, 'to work their little farms.'

"'This will have the best possible effect upon the men,' said Lee, 'it will be very gratifying and will do much toward conciliating our people.'

By 4 o'clock, the terms of surrender had been drafted in final form and signed by Lee and Grant. After the conference, Lee, standing on the steps of the porch waited for his horse to be brought up, gazing eastward. He was probably thinking of the past, not of the yard full of Federal officers standing with their heads respectfully bared. Manassas Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness—all had but led to this. Swinging into the saddle, Lee raised his hat to the Federals and rode out of the village, back across the Appomattox River to tell his old soldiers that the Army of Northern Virginia had been surrendered.

"Paroles were printed and three days later, on April 12, Lee's veterans marched for the last time up the steep hill from the Appomattox River past lines of blue-clad infantry to lay down their arms at the eastern edge of the village.'

"Wonderful work has already been accomplished in restoring Appomattox Court House to its appearance of 1865. Some original buildings are there and others are being rebuilt. Today we met a man who has fought for more than 20 years to help bring this about. He is Calvin Robinson, who with his wife operates and edits the Times-Virginian at Appomattox, present site of the county's court house and at this time the actual community of that immediate area.

"Mr. Robinson had been described to us as 'a man who is filled with history and never misses a chance to tell some one about what took place at Appomattox.' Fred Carr, a young man who also knows his history quite well, was the one who told us of the Virginia editor. Fred is a guide out at the memorial where the surrender of Lee to Grant took place. He was most courteous and helpful.

"We found the friendly editor to be just as described. We hadn't anymore than introduced ourselves until he launched into a description of what had gone on at Appomattox from the time of the surrender until now the restoration age. He knew his history from A to Z and he told it in a manner that made us wish we had several days to stick around and know the man better, to hear him talk when he wasn't trying at the same time to get out the final run of a weekly newspaper. Knowing his problems in that latter field caused us to move along sooner that we would have liked and some day we hope to visit him again in the Virginian office, or here at home, should be ever chance to come this way.

"There are several spots of interest in the vicinity near the old court house site. First one we saw was the point where Lee gave his last order to the Army of Northern Virginia. The old tree, under which he stood, is still there, held together by pounds and pounds of cement. On down the road is the spot where he rested, awaiting word from the flag of truce he had sent into the Union lines.

"On down the road from the old court house is a small Confederate cemetery. In it are buried 18 southern soldiers and one union lad. The body of the latter was found several years after the war in another spot and reburied beside the men in grey. Many in the plot are unknown, including the soldier from the north.

We cannot forget how sales are made inside the old tavern, which is now a museum. There you can buy postcards, books, pamphlets etc., in a serve-your-self style. That not only applies to the service but to the pay system as well. A small box is on the table and tourists drop the money in this box for whatever they pick up. It's an honor system and evidently works quite well. We added a book to our library here which will always be a treasured part of our book collection. It is "Lee and Grant At Appomattox." We read the book tonight and from its pages our admiration of these two great generals has grown."

Note by CHR: Thanks to Editor Cummings for his gracious article on Appomattox, and for his invitation to visit his town, and for his personal reference to me. I feel encouraged to keep on with my request to go out of your way to be nice to tourists, for this visitor went home and told his thousands of readers about Appomattox, and this sort of favorable publicity is evidence that all America is interested in "The Appomattox Story."

RAPID GAINS WILL PAY IN SWINE

If rapid gains ever paid in hogs they should during the summer months of 1954.

Animal husbandmen at VPI say prices are good now, but they will likely drop steadily during the fall. Early marketing will pay - but that means using a ration to put on the pounds rapidly.

Rations must be balanced properly. Remember the amount of protein needed for the different classes of hogs. Weanling pigs in dry lot should have 19% protein in their rations; on pasture—18%. Growing pigs to 125 pounds in dry lot need 16% protein; on pasture —14%. Fattening pigs, 125 to 250 pounds, 14% protein in dry lot, 12% on pasture.

Proper amounts of vitamins and minerals are important, and antibiotics should be fed throughout the fattening period if once started.

Hogs must have shade during hot weather. Provide shade by giving the hogs access to woods, or set posts that support mesh wire covered with straw. Wallows are fine, but a dirty contaminated wallow is worse than none at all.

A comfortable hog fed a balanced, well-fortified ration will make rapid gains in any weather — except a hog that is infested with parasites. Treat pigs with sodium flouride after they are 9 or 10 weeks old to control parasites.

Speakers for Rural Institute

The Honorable John A. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense for manpower and personnel, Washington, D. C., and Roscoe Drummond, Washington bureau chief of the New York Herald Tribune, have been named the two evening speakers for the Institute of Rural Affairs at VPI, July 27-30.

Hannah's speech is scheduled for opening sessions Tuesday night July 27, Drummond's for Wednesday night, July 28.

Wednesday morning, three sections are scheduled. Speakers for one section will include Frank L. Teuton, Agricultural Research Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on "New Uses for Farm Products," and Miss Gayle Ueland, marketing economist USDA Extension Service, Washington.

In another section, the centennial celebration of professional entomology will be given top billing, with M. P. Jones, entomologist, USDA Extension Service, and Dr. J. O. Rowell, VPI entomologist, as speakers. L. B. Dietrick, dean of agriculture at VPI, also will appear, discussing VPI's activities in resource conservation.

The third section will be especially designed for older rural youth, with Mrs. Polly Hanst, homemaker and writer, Oakland, Md., discussing "Youth's Responsibilities in the World Today." Also featured will be a panel discussion on "Understanding Our World Neighbors," with International Farm Youth Exchange delegates participating. Taking part will be: Nancy Wickline Botetourt, who visited Switzerland in 1953; Frank Keesling, Loudoun who visited Scotland in 1953; Eva Jo Liskey, Rockingham, who visited Chile in 1952; Jean-Claude Malvesin, Algeria, now visiting Virginia; and Johan Bartelink, Netherlands, now visiting Virginia.

Departmental programs are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon in dairy products, dairy husbandry, animal husbandry and agronomy, fruits, ornamental horticulture plant pathology and physiology, and rural health and medical care.

Dr. A. Powell Davies, minister, All Souls Church, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker at one section Thursday morning featuring a thorough discussion of the question, "What Is Right?" In another section, Mrs. Charles DeShazo, Paul's Cross Roads, president of the Association Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation will lead a panel on "How Can We Meet the Challenge in World Affairs?"

Departmental sessions Thursday afternoon are planned in dairy husbandry, animal husbandry, and agronomy, agricultural economics, vegetable production, forestry, poultry, and home economics.

Certificates of merit will be awarded Thursday evening by Dr. Walter S. Newman, president of VPI, to two individuals judged to have made outstanding contributions to Virginia agriculture.

At the Wednesday and Thursday evening sessions, entertainment will be given by 4-H Club members in a "share-the-fun" program.

The Institute annually attracts some 1,500 farmers, homemakers professional agricultural workers and others to the VPI campus. As in previous years, the Agricultural Conference Board of Virginia and the Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs will hold pre-Institute sessions Tuesday.

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Southside Electric Cooperative

Plan to attend the 16th annual meeting

To be held at the **Crewe Stadium in Crewe**
on SATURDAY, JULY 10, from 8:30am to 4pm

INFORMATION

Reports will be brief but they will be complete. It is an opportunity for you to get full benefit of the information on the progress being made by your Cooperative.

SPEAKERS and ENTERTAINMENT

Emphasis will be placed on the importance of the woman in the home. The guest speaker will be MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK, of Richmond, an outstanding leader of Virginia women and one who has national recognition in women's organizations.

Congressman WATKINS M. ABBITT, of Appomatox, will be a guest at the meeting and will talk on the importance of farm legislation from the national standpoint. His remarks are always worthwhile and he never misses one of our annual meetings.

The famous "AUNT JEMIMA" of Aunt Jemima pancake fame will be an extra feature at this year's annual meeting. Be sure to be on hand to see her and listen to her remarks.

A demonstration showing the important features of the use of *electricity* vs *gas* will be an eye-opener. You shouldn't miss this unusual part of the program.

And there will be music, too—the kind you like. Exhibits—well worth your time and study. Plenty of food available at the sales booths on the ground.

[*The first prize award is at 9:25 A.M. Come early and enjoy a day of education and entertainment*]

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